offenders and training be organized for undertaking investigations.

(v) Steps shall be taken immediately for designating special courts for wildlife offences.

(vi) Wild animals do considerable damage to agricultural crops in areas adjoining national parks and sanctuaries, causing considerable concern, thereby requiring formulation of an appropriate insurance scheme for compensating damage to agricultural crops falling within five kilometers of national parks and sanctuaries.

(vii) Existing provisions for payment of compensation in the cases of deaths due to wild animals were emphasized, with the objective of ensuring compliance by the State/Union Territories Governments.

Pollution load in Bangalore

3034. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has conducted any study on the pollution load in Bangalore;

(b) if so, what is the estimated per day pollution load there;

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to reduce the pollution levels in Bangalore; and

(d) whether Government have released any financial assistance to Karnataka Government in this regard, during 2000-2001?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI TR. BAALU): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board in collaboration with Karnataka Pollution Control Board have

conducted the study for assessment of pollution load in Bangalore. The estimated pollution load is given below:

s. No	Type of pollution	Estimated Pollution Load per day
1.	Solid Waste	2,400 Tonnes
2.	Bio-medical Waste from Hospitals and Nursing Homes, including general clinics	12,000 Kg.
3.	Hazardous Waste	243.29 Tonnes
4.	Waste Water Biochemical Oxygen Demand	105 Tonnes
5.	Vehicular Emissions including oxides of nitrogen, sulphur dioxide, suspended Particulate matters, hydrocarbons and carbon-mono-oxide	2136.29 Tonnes

(c) The steps taken/proposed to be taken to reduce the pollution in Bangalore include the following:—

1. Implementation of effluent and emission standards notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to check air, water and noise pollution.
2. Industries have been directed to install necessary pollution control equipment and action is taken against the defaulting units.
3. Preparation of Zoning Atlas for siting of industries based on environmental considerations.
4. Industries generating hazardous wastes have been directed for proper management of hazardous wastes as per the prescribed rules.
5. A Sewage treatment plant with a capacity of 403 million litres has been set up to treat the municipal waste water.
6. Karnataka State Compost Development Corporation has

taken initiatives to set up facilities for utilisation of municipal solid wastes through composting.

7. In co-ordination with Central Pollution Control Board, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has identified land fill sites for the proper disposal of solid waste.

8. Emission standards for vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Act and are under implementation by the State Transport Department.

9. Unleaded petrol has been introduced for reducing levels of lead in the ambient air. Air Monitoring Stations have been established to monitor the ambient air pollution in the city on longitudinal basis.

10. Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) have been prepared for clusters of small scale industrial units.

(d) The Government, through the Central Pollution Control Board, have provided financial assistance of Rs. 13,605 lakhs to Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, during 2000-2001.

Environment projects in Rajasthan and Orissa

3035. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have, till date, undertaken any review of performance of ongoing environment projects in Rajasthan and Orissa;